

Academic Reading Test 6

1. **viii** Various information within Paragraph A.
2. **iv** Various information within Paragraph B.
3. **vi** Various information within Paragraph C.
4. **ii** Various information within Paragraph D.
5. **xi** Various information within Paragraph E.
6. **x** Various information within Paragraph F.
7. **i** Various information within Paragraph G.
8. **v** Various information within Paragraph H.
9. **Pneumonic (plague)** Finally, people can become infected from inhaling respiratory droplets after close contact with cats and humans with pneumonic plague.
10. **(The) coast** Because of this, plague always took its start from the coast of a country, and from there went up into the interior.
11. **Wetter summers** Wetter summers also favoured the growth of rat populations in Africa, which expanded their territory until they reached Europe.
12. **(Aromatic) herbs** Physicians developed a special costume with a hollow beak containing aromatic herbs to purify the air before they breathed it.
13. **Restrictions on shipping** quarantines and controls were eventually effective in keeping plague at bay. In addition, restrictions on shipping became more effective with the growth of state control in the age of mercantilism.
14. **NO** Literally, mind over matter would refer to psychokinesis, the capacity to move objects by mind power alone. There has never been any evidence that this is possible and any claims to the contrary are usually extremely untrustworthy.
15. **YES** Most alternative medicines have no scientific basis. Homeopathic medicine, for example, is often so dilute that it contains no molecules of 'active' ingredient.
16. **YES** Placebos range from dummy pills and sham surgery to encouraging words, like "you should be better in a couple of days".

17. **YES** Other components to the Placebo Effect that clinical trials usually try to minimise include the doctor-patient connection and assurance that the medicine has 'clinically proven' potency.
18. **NOT GIVEN** There is nothing in the text relating to this and so the answer is 'not given' in the text.
19. **NO** Subsidiary tools are also useful in conjunction with placebos. Symbols of medical authority, such as diplomas on the wall, white coats and stethoscopes, enhance the placebo effect.
20. **A** Individuals who respond most to placebos are high in optimism
21. **C** Research has found that patients who had suffered neglect or maltreatment when younger are at greater risk of their disease returning when they face a major current stressful event.
22. **C** A procedure that attempts to mobilise psychological factors in the treatment of disease is called 'guided imagery'. Patients are helped to focus on dream-like scenarios that induce feelings of safety, relaxation and happiness.
23. **B** There is abundant evidence that this is a useful adjunct to therapy for conditions such as anxiety, panic and age-related diseases.
24. **B** Conversion disorders are so-called because psychological stress is presumed to have been 'converted' into a physical disability. Placebo treatment might be effective, but it is also usually necessary to have extended psychological treatment.
25. **E** Again, hypnosis cannot make any material difference to physical ailments
26. **C** For example, peptic ulcers were once thought to be entirely due to stress, but then it was found that 80 per cent involved the bacterium, *Helicobacter pylori*, and would respond to antibiotics.
27. **(basic) needs** magnificent arched aqueducts a common sight throughout their empire. Roman aqueducts supplied towns with water to meet not only basic needs, but also those of large public baths, decorative fountains and private villas.
28. **(land) contours** Whilst most aqueducts ran along the surface and were adapted to the land contours wherever possible
29. **(settling) tanks** Stopcocks to manage pressure and regulate the water flow, storage reservoirs, settling tanks to extract sediment and mesh filters at outlets were other features of Roman aqueducts.

30. **(Small) cascades** Sometimes, water was also 'freshened' by aerating it through a system of small cascades.

31. **agricultural activity** Interestingly, Roman aqueducts were protected by law and no agricultural activity was allowed near them in case of damage by ploughing and root growth.

32. **Inverted Siphon** Another innovation that allowed Roman aqueducts to cross valleys was the inverted siphon. These were made of clay or multiple lead pipes, reinforced with stone blocks and with the power of gravity and pressure. As the water ran down the valley, the momentum gained could drive the water up the opposite side. The quick changes of pressure and sometimes volume, depending on the lengths of the drops and rises, meant that an airshaft was necessary for equalisation when the water resumed its normal downwards flow.

33. **momentum** As the water ran down the valley, the momentum gained could drive the water up the opposite side.

34. **equalisation** The quick changes of pressure and sometimes volume, depending on the lengths of the drops and rises, meant that an airshaft was necessary for equalisation when the water resumed its normal downwards flow.

35. **FALSE** Starting in a since dried out swamp in Jordan, it carried water to the city of Gadara, a city that has also disappeared.

36. **NOT GIVEN** There is nothing in the text relating to this and so the answer is 'not given' in the text.

37. **TRUE** The Curator Aquarum maintained the aqueducts of Rome, while similar curators oversaw those in the provinces. The army, however, when building new colonies or forts, were responsible for providing their own water supply.

38. **TRUE** Roman-style aqueducts were used as early as the seventh century BCE, when the Assyrians built an 80-kilometre limestone aqueduct 10 metres high and 300 metres long to carry water across a valley to their capital city, Nineveh.

39. **FALSE** In Europe, the construction of aqueducts largely ceased until the nineteenth century. During this period, water was instead usually supplied through the digging of wells, though this could cause serious public health problems when local water supplies became contaminated.

40. **NOT GIVEN** There is nothing in the text relating to this and so the answer is 'not given' in the text.